

New HUD Lead-Based Paint Regulations



Why is LBP a Concern?



Childhood lead poisoning is

"a major, preventable environmental health problem."

CDC, 1997

- About 890,000 children have Elevated Blood Lead levels above CDC limits
- Irreversible health effects
- Brain and nervous system damage
- Reduced intelligence
- Learning disabilities



Myths about LBP

- Children must eat paint chips to be poisoned
- Only inner-city children are at risk
- It is more hazardous to treat LBP than to leave it alone
- Addressing Lead-Based Paint is an all-ornothing proposition
- It costs too much
- Lead is everywhere, paint is only a small part of the problem



Who is most at risk?

- Children under the age of six
- Pregnant women
- Workers









LBP in Housing - Overview

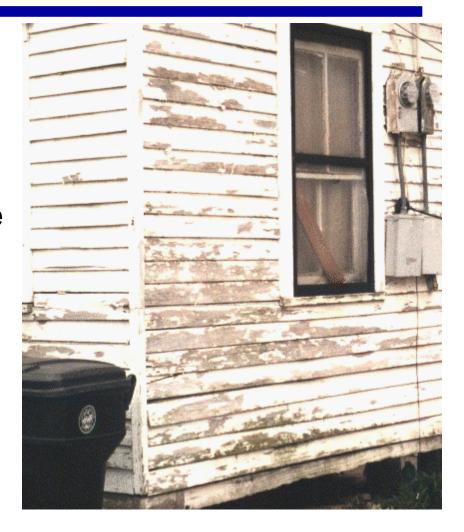
- Over 60 million homes built before 1978 contain Lead-Based Paint (LBP)
- 20 million homes with LBP hazards
- 4 million homes with LBP hazards have a young child
- 400,000 homes with a young child are in poor condition and lack the funds to correct hazards

Regulation Preamble



LBP in Residential Housing

- Over 60 million homes built before 1978 contain lead-based paint
- Some homes are more prone to LBP hazards
 - Older, pre-1960 units
 - Poor condition
 - Unsafe renovation or maintenance
 - Exterior contaminated soil





Presentation Overview

- Legislation and regulations
- Disclosure
- New HUD Regulation
 Section 1012/1013 of Title X
 - Introduction and Regulation Structure
 - Evaluation and hazard control requirements
 - Program requirements
 - Implementation



Legislation

- Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act of 1971
- Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (Title X)
 - Section 1012/1013 of Title X

"To reduce the threat of childhood lead poisoning in housing owned, assisted, or transferred by the Federal Government."

Section 1003, Title X



Lead Regulations

- Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
 - Housing and health
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 - Environment and health
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
 - Workplace safety and health
- Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)
 - Lead in consumer products



HUD Lead Regulations

- Disclosure of Known Lead-Based Paint and LBP Hazards (1996)
 - Published jointly with EPA
 - Pre-1978 housing
- Notification, Evaluation and Reduction of Lead-Based Paint Hazards (1999)
 - Covers housing receiving Federal assistance and Federally owned housing being sold
 - Revises and consolidates existing HUD regulations



EPA Lead Regulations

- Disclosure of Known Lead-Based Paint and LBP Hazards (HUD & EPA - Final - 1996)
- LBP Activities in Target Housing and Child-Occupied Facilities (Final - 1996)
 - Certification and work practices
 - State certification programs
- Pre-Renovation Education (Final 1998)



Disclosure Regulation

- Most pre-78 housing at sale or lease
- Requires
 - Free educational pamphlet
 - Warning statement in contract
 - ◆ Disclosure of known LBP or LBP hazards
 Opportunity for testing
 24 CFR 35 and 40 CFR 745

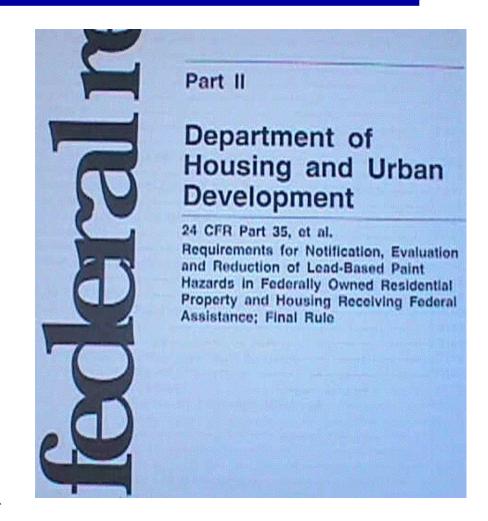




HUD's 1012/1013 Regulation

- Pre-1978 <u>housing</u> receiving HUD or other Federal assistance
- Pre-1978 Federally owned <u>housing</u> being sold
- Requirements
 - Lead Hazard Control based on program
 - Required activities vary by type of assistance
- Effective September 15, 2000

24 CFR 35 B-D, F-M, R





Strategies for HUD Programs

Seven strategy levels

- Safe Work Practices during rehabilitation
- Ongoing LBP Maintenance
- Visual Assessment and Paint Stabilization
- Risk Assessment and Interim Controls
- LBP Inspection, Risk Assessment, and Interim Controls
- Risk Assessment and Abatement of LBP hazards
- LBP Inspection and Abatement of all LBP



Strategies

- Ongoing LBP Maintenance
 - When a continuing HUD relationship exists
 - Paint maintenance
 - Includes Safe Work Practices
 - Clearance required only at worksite



Strategies

- Visual Assessment, Paint Stabilization, and clearance
 - Provide housing that is "lead safe" unit-wide
- Risk Assessment, Interim Controls, and clearance
 - Option to conduct Standard Treatments
 - Eliminate LBP hazards
 - Ongoing LBP Maintenance when continuing HUD relationship



Summary of Important Terms

Statutory Terms

- Lead-Based Paint
- Lead-Based Paint Hazards
- Abatement
- Interim Controls
- LBP Inspection
- Risk Assessment

Regulatory Terms

- Chewable surface
- Clearance examination
- Environmental Intervention Blood Lead Level
- Hard costs of rehab
- Paint testing
- Visual assessment
- Worksite



Units of Measure

mg/cm²

Milligrams per square centimeter

- lead in paint

μ**g/ft**²

Micrograms per square foot

- lead in dust

μ**g/dL**

Micrograms per deciliter

- lead in blood



Important Statutory Terms

Lead-Based Paint (LBP)

- ◆ 1.0 mg/cm² lead on surface
- ◆ 0.5% (5,000 ppm) lead by dry weight

Lead-Based Paint Hazard

- Condition which causes exposure to lead that would result in adverse human effects from:
 - Dust-lead
 - Soil-lead
 - Lead-based paint on deteriorated, chewable, friction, or impact surfaces



Important Statutory Terms

Abatement

- Measures to permanently eliminate LBP/LBP hazards
- Includes cleaning and clearance

Interim Controls

- Measures to temporarily reduce human exposure to lead-based paint hazards
- Includes repairs, painting, cleaning, ongoing maintenance, and management programs



Important Statutory Terms

LBP Inspection

- Surface-by-surface investigation to determine the presence of LBP
- Report of results

Risk Assessment

- On-site investigation
- Existence, nature, severity, and location of LBP hazards
- Report of results and recommendations



- Clearance Examination
 - Hazard reduction activities are complete
 - No soil-lead or dust-lead hazards exist
 - Includes visual assessment and analysis of environmental samples



- Environmental Intervention Blood Lead Level
 - Blood lead at least 20 μg/dL or two readings of 15-19 μg/dL taken three months apart



Paint testing

 Determining the presence or absence of LBP on deteriorated paint or surfaces to be disturbed or replaced

Visual assessment

- Deteriorated paint
- Visible dust, debris and residue as part of risk assessment or clearance examination
- Failure of hazard reduction measures



Worksite

- Interior or exterior area where leadbased paint hazard reduction takes place
- Dwelling unit may have more than one worksite



Exemptions

- Post-1977 housing
- Zero-bedroom units
- Housing exclusively for elderly or disabled
- Property certified as lead-based paint free
- Property where leadbased paint was removed

- Unoccupied property pending demolition
- Nonresidential part of property
- Rehabilitation or maintenance activities that do not disturb painted surfaces
- Emergency actions

24 CFR 35.115



Prohibited Methods

- Open flame burning
- Sanding or blasting without HEPA filter
- Heat guns over 1,100° F
- Dry sanding or scraping
- Certain paint strippers

Effective November 15, 1999

24 CFR 35.140



Correction Methods

- Interim dust and soil standards
- Interim controls
- Standard Treatments
- Clearance
- Occupant protection and worksite preparation
- Safe work practices
- Ongoing LBP maintenance and reevaluation



Types of Evaluation

- Paint testing
- Lead-based paint inspection
- Risk assessment
- Clearance

Based on Type of Federal Assistance



Visual Assessment

- Used in three activities
- In periodic inspections
 - To identify deteriorated paint needing paint stabilization
- In clearance
 - To identify dust and debris
 - To identify deteriorated paint
- In ongoing LBP Maintenance
 - To identify failed hazard reductions
 - To identify deteriorated paint



Paint Testing

- Testing lead content of:
 - Deteriorated paint
 - Painted surfaces to be disturbed or replaced
- Differs from LBP Inspection
 - Reduced scope
 - Less expensive
- Performed by a certified LBP inspector

24 CFR 35.1355



Lead-Based Paint Inspection

- Examination of painted or finished surfaces for lead-based paint
- Interior and exterior
- Comprehensive
- Includes intact paint and areas not to be disturbed
- Performed by a certified LBP inspector

40 CFR 745.227(b)



Risk Assessment

- Identification of LBP hazards
- Includes
 - Visual inspection for deteriorated paint
 - Information on occupant use
 - Testing of deteriorated paint and possibly other surfaces
 - Dust sampling
 - Soil sampling
 - Report
- Performed by a certified risk assessor

40 CFR 745.227(d)



Lead Hazard Criteria

- Deteriorated paint
- Lead in dust (clearance/risk assessment)
 - \bullet Floors 40 μ g/ft²
 - Interior window sills 250 μg/ft²
 - Troughs
 800 μg/ft² (clearance only)
- Lead in bare soil (risk assessment)
 - Play areas400 μg/g
 - Other soils
 2,000 μg/g



Clearance

- Visual Assessment
- Dust sampling
 - Interim Dust Lead standards
 - Will be changed to EPA's standards when published
- Certified, or trained and supervised personnel



Notice Requirements

- Pamphlet, if not already provided
- Notice of evaluation or presumption
 - Within 15 days of receipt of report
 - Summary
 - Contact information
- Notice of hazard reduction
 - Within 15 days of completion
 - Summary
 - Contact information
 - Available information on remaining LBP

24 CFR 35.125



Qualifications

- Visual Assessment for deteriorated paint
 - Training
- Testing, Inspection or Risk Assessment
 - EPA, Tribal, or State certification
- Clearance
 - Certification as Inspector, Risk Assessor or Clearance Technician
 - Supervision (if uncertified technician)



Qualifications

Interim Controls

- Supervision by a certified supervisor or
- Completion of training (one of the following)
 - LBP abatement worker or supervisor
 - Operations and Maintenance (NETA)
 - Remodelers and Renovators (NARI)
 - Other HUD approved course

Abatement (EPA requirements)

- Certified abatement supervisor
- Certified abatement workers



Lead Hazard Reduction Methods

- Interim Controls
 - Includes paint stabilization
 - Standard Treatments are an option
- Abatement
 - Lead-Based Paint Hazards
 - Lead-Based Paint
- Ongoing LBP Maintenance and Reevaluation

Depends on Type of Federal Assistance



- Presume LBP or LBP Hazards
- Paint testing of deteriorated paint



Standard Treatments Option

- Instead of evaluation and Interim Controls
- Assume LBP and LBP hazards
- Actions include
 - Paint Stabilization
 - Smooth and cleanable horizontal surfaces
 - Correction of dust generating conditions
 - Treatment of bare residential soil
 - Safe Work Practices included
 - Clearance
- Not allowed when abatement is required

24 CFR 35.1335



Interim Controls

- Training requirements for personnel
- Includes occupant protection and clearance
- Activities include
 - Paint stabilization
 - Friction or impact surfaces
 - Chewable surfaces
 - Dust-lead hazard control
 - Soil-lead hazard control



Paint Stabilization

- Part of Interim Controls
- Includes
 - Substrate repair
 - Surface preparation methods
 - New paint
- Clearance
- Safe Work Practices required

24 CFR 35.1330(b)



Abatement

- Certified personnel
- Abatement of Lead-Based Paint or Lead-Based Paint Hazards
- Methods include
 - Encapsulation, enclosure, component replacement or removal of paint
 - Paving or removal for soil
- Clearance follows abatement

24 CFR 35.1325



Safe Work Practices

- Included in:
 - Ongoing LBP Maintenance
 - Paint stabilization
 - Rehab (<\$5,000)</p>
 - Standard treatments
- Prohibited methods
- Occupant protection and worksite preparation
- Specialized cleaning
- De minimis levels



De Minimis Levels

- Exception to Safe Work Practices
- Work which disturbs less than
 - 20 square feet on exterior surfaces
 - 2 square feet in any one interior room or space
 - or 10 percent of area of a interior or exterior component with a small area (sills, baseboards, etc.)

24 CFR 35.1350



Tenant Based Rental Assist.

- Visual Assessment for deteriorated paint during initial and periodic inspections
- Paint Stabilization of deteriorated paint surfaces and clearance
- Ongoing LBP Maintenance activities
- Additional requirements for units with EIBLL child
 - Verification
 - Risk assessment and interim controls
 - Information exchange with health department 24 CFR 35,1200-35,1225



Implementation Schedule

- Prohibited practices November 15, 1999
- Regulation subparts
 - All effective on September 15, 2000
 - Some have transitional requirements
- Project-Based Rental Assist. Subpart H
 - Deadline for risk assessments is Sept 17, 2001 (pre-1960) or Sept 15, 2003 (1960-77)
 - ◆ Transitional reqts in effect Sept 15, 2000
- Multifamily Property Subpart I
 - ◆ Inspection/risk assessment by Dec 15, 2000
- Earlier implementation permissible



Implementation Assistance



- HUD Lead Hazard Control Grant
 Program Grantees
- Operating in over 200 cities
- Low-income private housing
- Contractor certification
- A community resource



Lead Information Resources

- HUD Lead Web site www.hud.gov/lea
- National Lead Information Center
 - Copies of the regulation
 - ◆ 1-800-424-LEAD
- Lead professionals listing
 - www.leadlisting.org
 - ◆ 1-888-LEADLIST
- EPA www.epa.gov/opptintr/lead



Lead Information Resources

Other Federal Agencies with local resources

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 - Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention grantees nationwide
- Environmental Protection Agency
 - Local lead hazard awareness grantees
 - Regional staff



COPY OF REGULATIONS

Users are urged to obtain a copy of the regulation (1-800-424-LEAD) to ensure an understanding of the requirements.